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No. 39.

SCHOOL MASTER'S ANSWER TO COL. THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Prof. Burke, State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Tears to Pieces the Goebel Lawyer's Defense
of the Kentucky Force Bill.

Col. T. C. Campbell, chief counsel for those who are trying, according to their own statements, "to damn the Republican party of Kentucky," even if they have to bribe those whom they have arrested and placed in the "sweatbox" to do it, has a long, well written article in Saxby's Magazine for April in defense of the Goebel election law. Although I am only an humble pedagogue, one who has spent his life in educational work and who has never before entered the stormy arena of politics, and although I feel totally incompetent to combat with this great barrister and politician on equal footing, I shall reply to this skillfully written article to the best of my ability, feeling assured that lack of capacity and training on my part in dealing with such subjects is more than compensated by the position of advantage given me in the discussion.

Col. Campbell, after the manner of a skillful pleader, opens his defense by acknowledging the unfavorable opinions expressed of this law by the press of the country, both Democratic and Republican, and then by specious reasoning attempts to convince his readers that these opinions are all wrong and have arisen from a misunderstanding and misconception of this law. He states that nine-tenths of the Democratic press of the country have denounced the Goebel law and that the entire Republican press was a unit in condemning it. He quotes the following from Henry Watterson: "It is not merely a force bill; it is a radical despotism. It disfranchises every voter in the State whom the Triumvirate at Frankfort or their satraps in the counties see fit to find it needful to disfranchise. At one fell swoop it abolishes free elections in Kentucky."

Col. Campbell treats this outburst of righteous indignation in the great editor in the following flippant manner: "This sounds more like a section of a stump speech than an article from the pen of a polished editor; but such a thunderbolt may be expected of Henry Watterson occasionally." This, however, was not the only thunderbolt hurled at this bill by this Jove of Kentucky Democracy both before and after its passage.

I should like to quote further from him, but his sentiments on this law have already been widely disseminated over the Union and it is unnecessary to repeat them. Suffice it to say that with almost prophetic vision he foresees and foretold the evils and dangers that would come upon the unsuspecting people of this State as a direct consequence of this law. With a profound insight into the nature of human beings when clothed with power and irresponsible to human agencies, he foresees the corruption, fraud, intimidation and manipulation of the returns to be engendered by this law; he predicted the disfranchisement of enough voters to elect those in favor with the partisan triumvirate at Frankfort; he foretold the indignation of the people when they should find they had been robbed of their rights; he

predicted the coming of riot, bloodshed and destructive revolution. He anticipated the violence of feeling and action which has taken place, the vast expense which has been entailed upon the State, the ignominious name it would give the people of this State before the world, the disasters to our business, social and educational interests consequent upon its enforcement.

These predictions, which have so far been fulfilled almost to the letter, cannot be dismissed with the inconspicuous remark that they are merely a good sample of "stump speech oratory." What Henry Watterson thought and said of this law was according to Col. Campbell's own concession the opinion of nine-tenths of the Democratic press of the country and of all the Republican press, and, taking the sentiment of the press to be a correct gauge of the sentiment of the people, and estimating the influence of the press of the two parties to be equal, it is a fair supposition that this law which Col. Campbell undertakes to defend was condemned by at least nineteen twentieths of the thinking and reading people of our country.

Let us see what was said of it by the various parties in Kentucky where it is reasonable to infer that its provisions were better understood and its influences more accurately estimated than anywhere else.

In the fourth plank of the Democratic platform at Lexington, August 16, 1899, occurs the following: "We denounce in the most unreserved manner the State election law known as the 'Goebel bill,' believing and charging it to be a willful abandonment of the great fundamental principle of self government, enacted solely for the establishment and perpetuation of machine parties in this free Commonwealth, in form, feature and intent."

The platform of the Populist party in Kentucky in the same campaign asserts: "We denounce the infamous Goebel election law as a revolutionary and undemocratic attempt to subvert the ballot, to enslave in power in Kentucky a corrupt political ring and practically destroy popular government. Therefore we demand its speedy repeal and the enactment of a law which will preserve in this Commonwealth the right of a free, untrammeled ballot and a fair and honest count."

The Prohibition platform has this to say: "We demand the repeal of the odious Goebel election law."

It is unnecessary to quote from the platform of the Republican party in condemnation of this law, as it fought its campaign and gained its victory at the polls, with all the machinery of elections in the hands of its opponents, on this issue alone, many thousands of honest Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists voting with it for the single reason that it was the dominant party opposed to this iniquitous law.

Such is the popular estimation in which this law is held, which Col. Campbell assumes to defend. According to his own concessions as stated in his article, nineteen twentieths of the press and people of the country were and are opposed to it; according to undisputed facts as to Kentucky all parties here were opposed to it, except



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the one headed by Senator Goebel which hoped to profit by it; according to certified returns of the election it was signally condemned by the voters of the State in the face of all the hindrances to the expression of their will exercised by those who controlled the election machinery under the provisions of this law.

In the face of this almost universal condemnation of this law by the press and people of the country, in the face of its denunciation by all parties in Kentucky except the one expecting to profit by it; in the face of its rejection by the people of the State at the polls, Col. Campbell steps blindly forward and says: "Fellow countrymen, I confess you may be honest in your belief as to the iniquity of this law, but you are deceived as to its provisions, its workings and results, and if you will just listen to me for a short while I shall explain it to you and convince you of your deception."

Let us examine his argument and see if he has done so. He first discusses the old law which the Goebel law repealed and in this part of his article he makes this remarkable statement: "Under the old law all precinct officers were appointed by the County Judges. As County Judges are human beings, selected by party causes, it may be assumed that the appointment of election officers was made in the interest of the party to which the County Judge belonged. In Kentucky, precinct officers of election consisted of two judges, one clerk and one sheriff of election. In a Republican county election officers were almost invariably all Republicans, and in a Democratic county almost invariably Democrats. The Goebel law provides that in all precincts the election officers shall be divided half and half as to principal parties. To this extent the new law is an improvement on its predecessor."

It would be presumptuous in me to accuse such a well-informed man as Col. Campbell of ignorance, and I am too polite or modest or fearful to charge him with insincerity, prevarication, misrepresentation or falsehood. I am, therefore, led to tread on safe ground

and assert what is true, that for some reason unknown to me, he did not state the facts about the former law. Here are the exact words of the former law, as Col. Campbell and all others may see for themselves by reading section 1447 of Kentucky Statutes: "So long as there are two distinct political parties in the Commonwealth, the judges, clerk and sheriff in all elections by the people, under the constitution and laws of this State, shall be so selected and appointed as that one of the judges at each place of voting shall be of one political party and the other judge or the other or opposing political party; and the like difference shall exist at each voting between the sheriff and clerk of elections."

In the face of this very grave and misleading error, to say the least, at the very outset of Col. Campbell's argument to change the opinion of nineteen twentieths of the people of the whole country, we are led not only to scan closely the force of his logic, but to question the veracity of his statements.

I believe the majority of the people of Kentucky of all parties will decide that his statement that in Democratic counties the election officers were almost invariably Democrats, and in Republican counties all Republicans, is as far from the truth as the inference he leaves to be drawn as to the provisions of the former law. That under the former law, instances of this action may have occurred, I do not deny; but that such cases were almost universal I most emphatically deny, and in this denial I am sure I will be seconded by nine-tenths of the voters of Kentucky, whether they be Democrats or Republicans. The Democrats will resent this insult to their honor as quickly as Republicans, for if his statement be true, it makes them guilty in all previous elections of having committed twice the fraud and perjury that the Republicans have committed, for they have always had in this State at least two county judges, to one for the Republicans.

I shall not here attempt to defend the law further than to correct any misleading statements or inferences in the article of Col. Campbell. I admit it had its defects, but I insist that facts and facts only be told concerning it. Taking his statement to be true, however, which I refuse to admit, but will grant for the sake of argument, that under the former law Democratic judges appointed only Democratic officers and Republicans followed suit. If this were true, it would give the Democrats under the old law the credit for doing twice as much stealing and perjury as the Republicans, from the fact that they have always had twice as many county judges.

This ought to have satisfied him, but it seems that it did not, and hence the necessity, from Campbell's standpoint, of the Goebel law, which gives the Democrats the opportunity to do all the stealing. This is evidently the way in which Col. Campbell regards the matter, and this view throws light on the laudatory saying of Senator Blackburn: "If ANY stealing is to be done it will not be done by the Republicans." The noted Senator, so famed for eloquence, valor, generosity and inconsistency, has for once, I am sorry to say, shown himself selfish. He ought to have been willing to let the Republicans do half as much stealing as the Democrats, according to Campbell's views of Kentucky honor, but like a greedy, spoiled child, he grabbed the whole election pie, and shouted, "I'm not going to divide with you fellows any more; I want a chance to do all the stealing, and you shant steal ANY."

While I shall not grant that under the old law each party stole all it could through perjury and fraud, it is readily seen that its provisions, should men of either party resort to this, gave vast advantage to the Democratic party. I think they did this very rarely, but the new law gives them vastly greater opportunities to commit fraud than the old, and this time, according to Campbell and Blackburn, ALL the stealing is to be done by one party. According to Campbell, under the old law each party did all the stealing possible, and the Democrats had greatly the advantage in opportunity, and it was the case, human nature remaining the same, under the new law each party will steal all it can, and one party can't steal "ANY," and therefore the other, by force of Campbellian logic based on his estimate of Kentucky honesty, will do it all. In the spirit of fairness which forms the basis of government controlled by the people, a law should have been passed that would have prevented either side from cheating and not a law which conferred this privilege solely on one party. The Goebel law is not as fair as the former law in that it gives the entire control of the election machinery to one party, excluding any and all other parties from any important part in its management.

Let us look at the provisions and workings of this law and see if it is not the case. It provides for a State Board of Election Commissioners to be appointed by the Legislature, all of whom may be of one party, and at this time all of whom are of one party. This partisan State Board is not under bond and is not directly responsible to the people. Its members are merely creatures of the Legislature, and are clothed with absolute power over the dearest rights of citizens. The very fact that but one party is represented on this board is enough to condemn the law in the minds of all who love fairness and freedom. Comment on this point is unnecessary. It is an anomaly in American institutions, an outrage unparalleled in American history.

This law gives to the State Board the power to appoint three County Election Commissioners, all of whom may be of one party, and in the recent election, in at least one-third of the counties, ALL were of one party, and in all the others two out of the three belonged to the same party. If there were any intention of fairness in the law equal representation would have been afforded to the parties on these boards, and this truth is so deeply implanted in the minds of the people that it is unnecessary to discuss it.

It provides that this County Board shall appoint the precinct officers and does state, as Col. Campbell asserts, that the judges shall be of opposite parties and that the same difference shall exist as to the clerk and sheriff. Here is the only place in the whole law in which there is a show of fairness; but an examination of its workings shows that this is a snare and a delusion in actual practice, however smoothly and plausibly it may read.

The law provides that in case of a difference of opinion as to receiving a vote between the judges, the sheriff alone shall have the right to decide and as the County Board has the place of these officers, it is an easy matter, even without violating their oath they being under no bond and not responsible as the County Judges are, to so arrange them as to secure great advantage to one party. The history of the recent election affords hundreds of examples of how this may be done, and of how it was done. The County Boards are the sole judges of the qualifications of the election officers. In strong Republican precincts incompetent clerks were appointed who could not have enrolled the voters in two full days, much less in eight hours, and thousands of Republicans were turned away without voting. In strong Democratic precincts a competent clerk was placed who enrolled every voter and an incompetent sheriff who could be easily persuaded or bribed to favor the popular party in his precinct. While this was done in hundreds, if not thousands of precincts, I shall say that in other places the election was absolutely fair, even under the Goebel law, for honesty, in my opinion, is not monopolized by any one party.

I have more faith in humanity than Col. Campbell, who believes that all parties will steal all they can. If this belief is correct then I must admit that I never saw, or heard of, or conceived a more perfect machine for stealing than the Goebel law. This law gives any time any member or members of the County Boards and gives the County Boards the same power over the precinct officers. As an instance of the exercise of this power in the latter, the city of Louisville may be mentioned, where eighty precinct officers were removed after sundown the evening before the election.

The famous incident of Mr. South Trimble's requesting the resignation of Capt. Thompson so that a man might be appointed on the County Board "who would do anything to help the Democrats," the resignation

of Capt. Thompson and the appointment of this man by the State Board is so widely known as not to be discussed here. An example of the fairness of the Goebel law, in its application, in the appointment of precinct officers, I shall give the following facts all established by affidavit.

Of the thirty-two precincts in Fayette county there were but four Republican sheriffs appointed, the other party having the other twenty-eight, who gave the deciding vote on every contested voter. In the city of Lexington there were eight voting precincts in which three officers out of the four were Goebel Democrats, viz.: Precincts 16, 17, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30 and 31. In the same city there were four precincts in which all the election officers were Goebel Democrats, viz.: Precincts 18, 25, 27 and 32. Had such injustice been perpetrated under the old law, the County Judge would have been liable on his bond and responsible to the people, but under the Goebel law the three irresponsible Commissioners, appointed by the State Board and under no bond, can with impunity trifle with the sacred rights of the people.

In Christian county these irresponsible County Commissioners appointed as officers of election fifteen Negroes who were not able to read or write and this in defiance of the law itself, but the equally irresponsible State Board winked at all of these irregularities and let them pass, as by this law they are the sole judges from their "decision there is no appeal."

I give the above merely as samples of the fraud committed under this law, but there are thousands of others which could be mentioned.

Col. Campbell as an excuse for the passage of the Goebel law, repeats with apparent hesitation the story of fraud in the Eleventh District in the election of 1896. He does say that he credits this story, but seemingly for lack of something better, he gives it, saying that it is based on assertion and belief only. That story which evidently Col. Campbell does not believe, credits the carrying of Kentucky by McKinley in 1896 to frauds perpetrated in the Eleventh District.

Let us look at the figures on this matter and see if there is any foundation for this "belief and assertion." In 1895 the Republican vote in the Eleventh District was 21,297; in 1896 it was 27,166, a gain of 27 per cent. In 1895 in same district the Democratic vote was 9,220; in 1896 it was 12,783, a gain of 38 per cent. In it all increased with reason to charge fraud in this Republican stronghold when the Democratic gain was 11 per cent in excess of the Republican gain? In contrast with this, let us look at the corresponding vote in the first District, which has always been styled the Gibraltar of Democracy in Kentucky. In 1895 the Republican vote in this district was 9,658; in 1896 it was 13,394, a gain of 35 per cent. In 1895 the Democratic vote in same district was 13,170; in 1896 it was 25,843, a gain of 96 per cent.

The figures taken from the official returns in the office of the Secretary of State, show that in the Republican stronghold the Democrats gained 11 per cent more than the Republicans and in the Democratic stronghold they (the Democrats) gained 61 per cent more than the Republicans.

Again referring to Col. Campbell's opinion of Kentucky honor, that each party steals all it can, I ask from the evidence above given which party he thinks did the most stealing?

Col. Campbell enters at length into the discussion of the legality of a contest. No one disputes that contests are allowable and in many instances justifiable. Individual contests have been frequent when the election has been close; and they have often resulted in the interests of justice. A contest before an impartial, unprejudiced, non-partisan jury is an essential part of a free government, and no one objects or can object to it. The contest, so called, provided for by the Goebel law has been such a farce, and such a travesty upon justice, that it has, as Henry Watterson said, "heralded the proud name of the old Commonwealth as a by word to the ends of the earth."

It was, to start with, not a contest of individuals, but a party contest agreed upon in a caucus of party leaders in which those who were by this law to decide the contest were present and advised the contest to be made. It was a contest waged only because the contesting party controlled the jury and were assured of a favorable verdict before the trial began. It was a contest in which the committee who were to try it were by fraud made to consist of ten staunch supporters of the contesting party and but one man belonging to an opposite party. It was a contest in which the jurors took the part of attorneys; it was a contest in which, by arbitrary rulings, the excluded competent testimony on one side and admitted incompetent testimony on the other. It was a contest in which the final result was seen from the beginning, and it is no wonder that the people were aroused, and the riotous, revolutionary condition of mind forced upon them so clearly por-

trayed in advance by Watterson in what Campbell calls his "stump speech oratory."

The baseless grounds of this contest, known of all men, make it a mockery, a farce; an insult to honor and intelligence. The contesting party had controlled every precinct and every county in the State in the appointment of officers; it had the State Board and every particle of the election machinery under its control, and still was compelled to certify to defeat.

The very idea of contesting when defeated under these conditions is so absurd as to preclude all discussion of the validity of this contest. I do not believe a single well-informed man in the State, Democrat or Republican, has any doubt but that the Republicans were elected. Hundreds of Democrats, supporters of Goebel, have so expressed themselves to me. They have all said there should have been no contest after such a signal defeat under conditions so favorable to the defeated party. The people of the State and country justly charge this law with all the evils and violence that have occurred in Kentucky in the past few months.

Such has been the working and such the effects of the law which Col. Campbell attempts to defend. Its unfairness is evident from its purely partisan character in its every provision; its evil influences are so patent to all that scarcely a single Kentuckian can now be found who will defend it. A New Yorker is sought out who writes a defense as a sort of a flank movement in his campaign of "damning the Republican party." It is true Editor Urey Woodson, who claims the mantle of the great Goebel, defends the law on the ground "that the property-owning whites" may be able to rule under its provisions.

The poor laborer who owns no property may under it be disfranchised along with the despised Negro, and Urey thinks this a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

But this will not take place in this "government of the people, by the people, for the people," founded on the corner-stone laid by the immortal Jefferson that "all men are created free and equal;" it will not happen in this grand old State, where even the poor laborer whom this law would disfranchise prize their liberty as dearly as the ruddy drops of living fluid that pulsate through their bodies; it will never come to pass under the beautiful banner of the brave, baptised in the blood of a thousand battlefields, that the liberties for which our fathers shed their blood as freely as drops of rain pour from an April cloud shall be snatched from their descendants.

It is too late to write a defense of this law; it has condemned itself. Col. Campbell's efforts are useless. The hand writing is on the wall. This law must perish and civil liberty shall live.

JOHN BURKE,
Superintendent Public Instruction,
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first bottle benefits or money back.
Book on health and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Fair and Co. The Fair Dealers

SPRING SPECIALS.

We will put on sale this week as a Special Easter offering a few TRADE-GETTERS in each department. Remember our line all through our house is complete, every department being full of the NEWEST and LATEST the markets can PRODUCE.

Silks and Woolen Dress Goods.

Nineteen-inch Taffeta Silks, newest shades at 75c.
Nineteen inch fancy wash silks in pretty stripes, all shades, 50c.
Newest shades in trimming Silks 50c, 75c and \$1 per yard.
New plaid home-spun Suitings for Skirts, 50c—4 1/2 yards to a skirt.
Fancy Crepons beautiful quality 50c.
Black all-wool and nubair mixed Crepons, beautiful quality, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard.
Newest Plaids for children 10c to 50c per yard.
Newest shades Henriettas 25c.
Suitable blouses to match any of the above.

Latest Millinery

Can be found in our house to suit everybody. PRICES the LOWEST, STYLES the LATEST.
Beautiful Sailors 25c to \$2.
Nice trimmed hats \$1 to \$10.
Big line of Ribbons, Laces and Flowers. Don't miss seeing our line and prices. We are sure to please you.

Notion Department.

Ladies Kid Gloves in all the latest spring shades at \$1.00.
R. & G. Corsets, long, short and medium waist at 85c.
Vigilant Corset, best made, for 50c.
Latest style in ladies Collars 10c.
The newest in ladies Ties 25c to \$1.00.
Pulley Belts, all shades, 25c to 50c.
Pulley Rings and Buckles 5c to 50c.
Beautiful Brooch Pins 25c.
Newest Pompadour Combs, 15c to 25c.
Latest in Empire Corsets, 25c.
Best silk finish seamless black Hose 10c.
Extra quality black Hose, full regular at 25c.
Novelty Hat Pins 10c.
Pretty Tucks, all over Embroideries 50c to \$1.50 yard.

Easter Wear for Men.

We are showing a pretty line of Ties from 25c to \$1.00.
Biggest line of Shirts in white, fancy silk bosoms shown in Hartford.
Newest things in Collars and Cuffs, in plain and link. Prices to suit you.

One hundred of those pretty Pictures and Wall Pockets just received. They still go with \$10 purchases. Ask for a card. THE PLACE IS:

Fair and Co. The Fair Dealers

Keown and Martin, HARTFORD



Liverymen,

CELEBRATED "BEAR FERTILIZERS," BUGGIES, BIRDS, WAGONS, BLUE J and BLOUNT PLOWS, DEERING HARVESTING MACHINES.

AGENTS FOR J. L. CASE THRESHING MACHINES.

FAIREST DEALINGS, LOWEST PRICES, THE BEST RIGS. GIVE THEM A CALL. EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS. Telephone No. 26.

Hartford Republican. FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

I. C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking effect Sunday, April 20, 1908. At noon—North Bound, No. 101, due 4:47 a. m., No. 102, due 2:53 p. m., No. 122, due 3:25 p. m., No. 103, due 1:10 p. m., No. 123, due 11:50 a. m., No. 104, due 2:53 p. m.

Local Freight—North Bound, No. 191, due 7:50 a. m., South Bound, No. 192, due 2:53 p. m.

Train No. 104 will stop for Oronochodis Dist. and Louisville passengers only.

R. B. VANMETTER, Agent.

See Carson & Co. for Fertilizer.

J. C. Riley has 3 mch cows to sell.

Mr. L. B. Loney called to see us Monday.

If you are in need of Clothing, see Carson & Co.

Mr. T. J. Wedding, Adaburg, called to see us yesterday.

Mr. A. C. Hocker, South Carrollton, was in town Monday.

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This Month Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

And have new pure and bright blood. Then you will enjoy life.

Mr. M. L. Heavrin is in Elizabethtown attending the Fourth Congressional District Committee meeting.

Mr. J. A. Anderson has moved his family from Beaver Dam to Mrs. Mizella Tanner's farm, near town. Mr. Anderson was formerly foreman of the Cleaner office at Beaver Dam.

Dr. S. S. Jackson, of Rockport, was adjudged a lunatic in Judge Miller's court Wednesday. He was taken to Hopkinsville by S. L. Fulkerson. This is his second attack of insanity.

About two weeks ago Mr. Marvin Adcock accidentally got his collar bone broken, but did not discover it until Tuesday, thinking all the time that it was rheumatism that was troubling him.

Messrs. A. C. Taylor, James T. Sanderfur, E. L. Johnson and Walter Adcock were in Fordville Sunday with friends. On their return they met with an accident in the way of a break down and were forced to return to Fordville for repairs. Perhaps that break down was intended.

The following gentlemen: J. H. Wood, John C. Neighbors, R. P. Kirk, J. W. Turner, and C. S. Carson have kindly given THE REPUBLICAN encouragement in a financial way since our last issue. We appreciate the kindness of these gentlemen and hope that others will follow their good example.

Mr. Chester Loney, of near McHenry, left Wednesday for Nashville, Tenn., where he will resume his work in Draughton's Business College. He came home about 6 weeks ago on account of smallpox being in school. By the request of Mr. Loney THE REPUBLICAN will be his companion while in Tennessee's Capital.

The widow of the late R. P. Bland, of Missouri, arrived in Hartford Wednesday. She comes to gather the most interesting events of her husband's boyhood days, preparatory to writing a biography of the silver-tongued Kentuckian. We trust that she may find many interesting facts in the early history of this great man.

Mr. C. S. Carson and family, of near town, left Wednesday for Van Buren, Ark., where they will reside during this season and perhaps permanently, at any rate, Mr. Carson leaves Kentucky with the expectation of making the West his permanent abode. Mr. Carson is one of the county's best citizens and we regret very much to learn of his departure. While absent THE REPUBLICAN will be his constant companion and will apprise him of the news of his old home and the county as well.

The Rough River Telephone Company is preparing to put in an exchange at Beaver Dam. We are very proud of our local company and it merits success. It is the duty of the people of the county to support their local company and they are doing this admirably. The company is giving splendid service now and with the co operation of the business men of the county it will yet be more serviceable. Remember, friends, it is the Republican doctrine to patronize home institutions.

The Board of Health met last Saturday night and ordered that the town of Hartford be quarantined against Hayti, merely because an insubordinate negro went out to church when he knew he had smallpox. It is very inconvenient to all, to have the quarantine lines drawn and guards on duty, but it is best of course. A general vaccination has been ordered by the authorities and it is not likely that the disease will spread over a very great latitude at present. It looks as though it would be confined to its present territory.

The entertainment given at the Baptist church Friday night, by Messdames Bailey and Eppinghouse, was beyond doubt, the best of its kind that the citizens of Hartford have enjoyed for quite a while. Madam Bailey charms her auditors by her graceful posture on the stage and with the sweetness and melody of that golden tongue, they are at once lulled into a state of reverent attention. What has been said of Madam Bailey may also be said of her sister, Miss Eppinghouse. The citizens of Hartford are doubly thankful to Miss Maggie Nall for having furnished this splendid opportunity of enjoyment.

Prof. T. J. Morton and O. M. Shultz have concluded to attend the Chicago University during the summer months. These young men are types of intelligence. They already have a finished education, but being progressive, as they are, they believe in a higher education, and a term's work at this famous institution will give them a broader conception of what may be accomplished in the greatest profession that a man can follow, and will greatly enhance their value as instructors. Such a course means the dawn of a new era for Hartford College.

"Safe hind, safe find." Fortify yourself by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now and be sure of good health for months to come.

A number of young persons, who contemplate attending the examinations, have written the Superintendent to know when the examinations will be held. In the absence of the Superintendent THE REPUBLICAN will advise that the examinations for white teachers will be held on May 18th and 19th, June 16th and 17th, July 20th and 21st, August 17th and 18th. Those for colored teachers will be held on May 25th and 26th, June 22d and 23d, July 27th and 28th, August 24th and 25th. Should you get these dates confused, remember that the white teachers will be examined on the third Friday and Saturday of these months, Friday governing the examination, and the colored teachers will be examined on the fourth Friday and Saturday.

So offensive were the large hats worn by the ladies in the cities, to the visitor of the theater, it became necessary for those pleasure seekers to invade the legislative halls and there have introduced, for the consideration of that body, a law prohibiting ladies from wearing their hats in the theater.

This is certainly an excellent law for the anxious auditor in the theater hall, because the pleasure seeker's vision is often eclipsed by the innumerable plumes or the lustrous feathers flying animals placed on the hat of some wealthy lady, and by means of this law all have equal showing. How delightful it would be if this law were made effective in smaller towns, yes even to those attending the services at the sanctuary. This thought is suggested, not because the writer entertains any abhorrence for the large hats, for they add much to the beauty and attractiveness of the ladies, but because his vision was recently eclipsed when he was very anxious to use his optics.

Marriages.

Oscar Brown, Narrows, to Miss Laura B. Hale, Fordville. Date of marriage April 15.

J. R. Murphy, Fordville, to Miss Laura E. Oiler, Fordville. Date of marriage April 15.

Francis M. Haven, Flint Springs, to Miss Sarah Francis Daugherty, Flint Springs. Date of marriage April 19.

Mark Howard, Rockport, to Miss Ellen Morris, Rockport. Date of marriage April 10.

Jon Rogers, Hartford, to Miss Ida B. Brown, Centertown. Date of marriage April 17.

Oscar Baize, Magan, to Miss Bessie Cooper, Dundee.

Ann Cindrella Cox is on the sick list.

Mr. Wm. Wise and family visited Mr. Rice Taylor, of near Beaver Dam, Sunday.

Miss Clyde Taylor spent Sunday at home.

Miss Logie Hocker, of near Central City, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Byron Taylor.

O. V. Wilson was at home Sunday. Mrs. Hannah Stevens, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Francis Taylor, of Russellville, for sometime is at home again.

Mrs. Sery Taylor and Misses Hettie and Laura Coleman spent Thursday with Mrs. Dollie Stevens. S. B. F.

CENTRAL GROVE, KY.

April 16.—News is scarce in Central Grove this week, but will try to tell some of its happenings anyway.

Rev. D. J. K. Maddox preached at the Central Grove Baptist church Sunday at 11:30 a. m.

The spring school which is being taught at this place by Mrs. Alice Faught, is progressing nicely.

Mr. Chester Bishop, of Beaver Dam, visited his parents Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Marvin Miller and Albert Ralph, of Hartford, attended preaching at the Central Grove church Sunday.

Misses Edith and Electra Carson, of Hartford, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Carson Sunday.

Sunday School was organized at the Central Grove school house Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Quite a number of young folks of Centertown attended meeting Sunday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bishop, of McHenry were the guests of the family of Mr. J. M. Bishop Sunday.

Success to THE REPUBLICAN and destruction to the Democratic party, is the wish of your writer.

ANGUS IN HERBA.

"A Single Fact Is worth a shipload of arguments."

What shall be said, then, of thousands of facts? Every cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of this medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Indigestion, nausea are cured by Hood's Pills.

Miners and Operators Agree.

Decided Advance in Wages is Given the Working Men—'Tis McKinley Prosperity

The operators and miners came to a satisfactory agreement Wednesday at Central City and the strike is now at an end in this section of the country. The whistles of the innumerable mines in Western Kentucky will arouse the idle workmen from their slumbers on or about next Monday morning and the idle days of yesterday will have been changed into the usual activity seen about the coal mines. The peaceful solution of the trouble will be hailed with delight throughout the whole country. The miners are not to be seriously condemned for the strike because they were not sharing with their employers the present wave of prosperity in its full sense.

Strikes come invariably in times of greatest prosperity. They do not come when business stagnation pervades the country as in '96. As a result of the strike the day laborers have received a gain of 13 per cent, and the miners received a raise to 75c per ton for picked coal on the screen basis. This is about 9 per cent gain over former wages. That prosperity which has been dreamed of by the miner, and which he reads of daily in his newspaper is now a reality with himself.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Mr. E. M. Kimmel is visiting his parents at Cersalvo.

Miss Edith Carson spent Sunday with friends at Centertown.

Miss Artie Wilson visited her parents the latter part of last week.

Miss Lena Miller visited her parents at Dundee Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. D. P. Moseley is now at the bedside of his mother, near Magan.

Mr. Albert Ralph spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. Marvin Miller, near town.

Messrs. Lon Carter, J. Carter and A. J. Wakeland visited friends and relatives near Centertown Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Amie Ford, Edna Griffin, Mrs. E. W. Ford and Mrs. A. F. Pate were pleasant callers at Ex. Wednesday morning.

Messrs. W. C. Bell, W. Payton, Will Griffin and Archie Lewis visited relative and friends at Ensor and Owensboro Saturday and Sunday.

STUDENT.

Agents on salary of \$15.00 per week and expenses; the greatest agent seller ever produced; every stock and poultry raiser buys it on sight. Hustlers want. Reference. Address, with stamp, American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind. 29 ft

Decisions That do not Decide.

A queer feature about the decision of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in the case involving the Governorship of that State is the absence of any decision upon the real issue. The legal question in the case is, or ought to be, who was elected Governor of Kentucky—Taylor or Goebel? Any court decision, however able or elaborate, which omits a judgment on the real merits of the case before the people, is necessarily faulty. What the court did decide was that it has no power to review the act of a legislature alighting as a board to decide a contested election; that the general assembly has the power to go behind the returns, and that its decision is final. But the wrong of the Goebel law and the wrong ruthlessly perpetrated under that law constitute the real offense against the people and make Democratic self government a farce. There is a radical defect in the governmental organization of a State when the rights of the majority cannot be recognized and enforced.—Nashville Banner.

The Banner's statement as to what has really been decided by the Kentucky courts is correct. While Mr. Goebel was dying a number of legislators met in a hotel and voted that Goebel was Governor of Kentucky. What was really desirable was that the courts should decide whether Goebel was or was not elected Governor of Kentucky. The Court of Appeals declared that it could not go behind the action of the legislature, and if that were the position always taken by that court, we could appreciate the reluctance to overturn what the legislature had done. But Supreme Courts are rather fond of nullifying acts of the legislature. They do not hesitate to declare laws unconstitutional on the most trivial grounds. We have even known them, in effect, to declare clauses of the constitution unconstitutional. A case in point occurred in Tennessee. Our constitution gives the legislature the power by a certain vote to remove judges from office. A legislature complying with every requirement of the constitution on this point, following the provisions literally and absolutely, removed several judges from office, and our Supreme Court declared that this particular ac-

tion was void. Thus it will be seen that ordinarily Supreme Courts are not particularly solicitous about the prerogatives of legislatures.

The great danger in the Kentucky affair is that if the action of the legislature was legal, the verdict of the people can be overturned at any time, and they may be deprived of all their rights. In declaring Mr. Goebel elected, the legislature did not throw out any votes, did not specify what votes were tainted and did not declare in what way a candidate who lacked 2,500 votes of receiving a plurality could be elected. The certificates of the election commissioners declared Taylor elected by a plurality of 2,500. The members of the legislature virtually met, declared the election void, and then resolved that Goebel was Governor of Kentucky. If this sort of action is allowable under any law in Kentucky, it is questionable whether that law is in accord with the constitution of Kentucky and the constitution of the United States which guarantees to the people of each State a Republican form of government. If this sort of thing is legal, then gubernatorial elections might as well be turned over at once to the legislators, for the people are not in it.

In the Tennessee gubernatorial contest, no such course was pursued. Each party to the contest could attack the vote of any county, and the county in question was visited by a subcommittee of investigation, each side was represented by counsel, and the testimony was taken down and published. The reports stated how many votes were illegal at each polling place, and these only were thrown out and were thrown out mainly because of a proven failure to pay poll tax or give legal evidence thereof. When all the testimony had been gathered and printed, the case was first submitted to the general committee and was argued for days by the attorneys. Then it was laid before the legislature where it was argued by the members, and finally the report of the committee was voted upon and adopted. There were a good many Democrats who questioned the propriety of the Turney Evans contest, even though there might be good legal evidence that several thousand illegal votes were cast. But if the investigating committee, after hearing a lot of trivial evidence about people being frightened away from the polls by soldiers called out four hours after the polls had been closed, had made a general report that Turney was elected, and the legislators had without hearing any evidence or any argument declared Turney elected, there is no telling what would have happened in Tennessee.

The misfortune about the Kentucky court decisions is that none of them brings any evidence to show that Goebel was elected. The important matter is totally ignored. It is simply declared that the action of the legislature is final and that the records of the general assembly whether true or false are not reviewable. Mr. Beckham becomes Governor simply because the legislature voted that Mr. Goebel was Governor. If there is no way to right a wrong of this kind—assuming that it is a wrong—then the election of a Governor of Kentucky is evidently in the hands of a partisan majority in the general assembly. Such party success as that recently achieved in the Kentucky courts may bring a temporary advantage, but it is questionable whether it pays in the long run. The Democratic party in Kentucky would have been infinitely better off today, if it had acted with moderation, and had permitted the Republican party to reap the assassination whirlwind.—Commercial Appeal.

It is equally good for the boy or girl who is thin and pale and not well nourished by their food; also for the anemic or consumptive adult that is losing flesh and strength.

In fact, for all conditions of wasting, it is the food medicine that will nourish and build up the body and give new life and energy when all other means fail.

Should be taken in summer as well as winter.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

USE EAGLE BRANDS!

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS.

SOLD BY D. L. D. Sanderfur, Beaver Dam, Ky.

A NOTED TAMMANY LEADER'S WORDS ABOUT PERUNA, THE IDEAL SPRING REMEDY.



CONGRESSMAN AMOS J. CUMMINGS, OF NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 11th, 1908.
Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—Peruna is good for catarrh. I have tried it and know it. It relieved me immensely on my trip to Cuba, and I always have a bottle in reserve. Since my return I have not suffered from catarrh, but if I do I shall use Peruna again. Meantime you might send me another bottle.

Yours, Amos J. Cummings, M.C.
Hon. W. G. Lisenall, a prominent politician of Moscow, Idaho, and a clerk

best dollar's worth I ever bought. My wife has used your remedies with gratifying results.

Miss Ella Bough, of Gettysburg, Pa., in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says: "I have used Peruna and have found it to be a valuable and satisfactory remedy previous to using it I suffered in tenacity with catarrh. I have now taken one bottle of your valuable remedy and all symptoms have disappeared. I am strong and healthy and cannot recommend your remedies too highly to all afflicted mankind."

Address in care of Ida Bough, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Register United States Treasury.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register United States Treasury, says in speaking of Peruna: "I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy equal to Peruna."

Mayor of Grand Rapids.

Hon. George G. Skelton, ex-Mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich., in a recent letter says:

Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—I desire to congratulate you on your well merited success with Peruna. It is highly spoken of by those who have used it as a remedy for catarrh and liver troubles. As a tonic and invigorator it is of high merit, and it pleases me always to speak well of it as it deserves praise.

Respectfully, George G. Skelton.

Peruna is an ideal spring remedy. It strengthens, quiets, it restores appetite, helps digestion, and builds up weak nerves. For free book address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION

is absolutely necessary to the young man or young woman who would win success in life. This being conceded it is of first importance to get your training at the school that stands in the very front rank.

The Bryant & Stratton Business College, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Seven experienced teachers, each one a specialist in his line. Graduates of this school are preferred by business houses. Write for a beautiful book giving complete information regarding present positions all over the United States. It will be mailed free. There are other schools than ours, but none that can offer our facilities.

FIELD & SON, TRANSFER LINE

BETWEEN HARTFORD AND BEAVER DAM, HARTFORD, KY.

A FAST AND EASY RIDE IN THE MOST COMFORTABLE VEHICLES. YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

A Dictionary of ENGLISH, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc.

What better investment could be made than in a copy of the International? This royal quarto volume is a vast storehouse of valuable information arranged in a convenient form for hand, eye, and mind. It is more widely used as standard authority than any other dictionary in the world. It should be in every household.

Also Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with a Scottish Glossary, etc. "First class in quality, second class in size."

Send for Free Book, etc. of both books and prices. Address: G. & C. MERIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

Hartford Telephone and Exchange Company.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE

Talk being cheap and necessary, you should patronize home folks where you can buy your own phones and build your own lines and be in talking distance with the whole county and business points generally by only paying a reasonable rent to the Hartford Telephone and Exchange Co., or they will be at the whole expense if you say. Call on A. E

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The price of the Evening Post has advanced and we will not be able to furnish it to our readers any more for \$1.50, but it will cost \$2.50 per year.

This Month Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

And have new pure and bright blood. Then you will enjoy life.

Mr. M. L. Heavrin is in Elizabethtown attending the Fourth Congressional District Committee meeting.

Mr. J. A. Anderson has moved his family from Beaver Dam to Mrs. Mizzella Tanner's farm, near town. Mr. Anderson was formerly foreman of the Cleaner office at Beaver Dam.

Dr. S. S. Jackson, of Rockport, was adjudged a lunatic in Judge Miller's court Wednesday. He was taken to Hopkinsville by S. L. Fulkerson. This is his second attack of insanity.

About two weeks ago Mr. Marvin Bean accidentally got his collar bone broken, but did not discover it until Tuesday, thinking all the time that it was rheumatism that was troubling him.

Messrs. A. C. Taylor, James T. Sanderfur, F. J. Johnson and Walter Adcock were in Fordville Sunday with friends. On their return they met with an accident in the way of a break down and were forced to return to Fordville for repairs. Perhaps that break down was intended.

The following gentlemen: J. H. Wood, John C. Neighbors, R. P. Kirk, J. W. Turner, and C. S. Carson have kindly given THE REPUBLICAN encouragement in a financial way since our last issue. We appreciate the kindness of these gentlemen and hope that others may follow their good example.

Mr. Chester Loney, of near McHenry, left Wednesday for Nashville, Tenn., where he will resume his work in Daughen's Business College. He came home about 6 weeks ago on account of smallpox being in school. By the request of Mr. Loney THE REPUBLICAN will be his companion while in Tennessee's Capital.

The widow of the late R. P. Bland, of Missouri, arrived in Hartford Wednesday. She comes to gather the most interesting events of her husband's boyhood days, preparatory to writing a biography of the silver-tongued Kentuckian. We trust that she may find many interesting facts of the early history of this great man.

Mr. C. S. Carson and family, of near town, left Wednesday for Van Buren, Ark., where they will reside during this season and perhaps permanently. At any rate, Mr. Carson leaves Kentucky with the expectation of making the West his permanent abode. Mr. Carson is one of the county's best citizens and we regret very much to learn of his departure. While absent, THE REPUBLICAN will be his constant companion and will apprise him of the news of his old home and the county as well.

The Rough River Telephone Company is preparing to put in an exchange at Beaver Dam. We are very proud of our local company and it merits success. It is the duty of the people of the county to support their local company and they are doing this admirably. The company is giving splendid service now and with the co-operation of the business men of the county it will yet be more serviceable. Remember, friends, it is Republican doctrine to patronize home institutions.

The Board of Health met last Saturday night and ordered that the town of Hartford be quarantined against Hayti, merely because an unscrupulous negro went out to church when he knew he had smallpox. It is very inconvenient to all, and to have the quarantine line drawn and guard on duty, but it is best of course. A general vaccination has been ordered by the authorities and it is not likely that the disease will spread over a very great latitude at present it looks as though it would be confined to its present territory.

The entertainment given at the Baptist church Friday night, by Messrs. Bailey and Eppinghouse, was beyond doubt, the best of its kind that the citizens of Hartford have enjoyed for quite a while. Madam Bailey charms her auditors by her graceful posture on the stage and with the sweetness and melody of that golden tongue, they are at once infatuated. What has been said of Madam Bailey may also be said of her sister, Miss Eppinghouse. The citizens of Hartford are doubly thankful to Miss Maggie Nall for having furnished this splendid opportunity of enjoyment.

Prof. T. J. Morton and O. M. Shultz have concluded to attend the Chicago University during the summer months. These young men are types of intelligence. They already have a finished education, but being progressive, as they are, they believe in a higher education, and a term's work at this famous institution will give them a broader conception of what may be accomplished in the greatest profession that a man can follow, and will greatly enhance their value as instructors. Such a course means the dawn of a new era for Hartford College.

"Safe bind, safe find." Fortify yourself by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now and be sure of good health for months to come.

Indigestion, nausea are cured by Hood's Pills.

A number of young persons, who contemplate attending the examinations, have written the Superintendent to know when the examinations will be held. In the absence of the Superintendent THE REPUBLICAN will advise that the examinations for white teachers will be held on May the 18th and 19th, June the 16th and 17th, July the 20th and 21st, August the 17th and 18th. Those for colored teachers will be held on May the 25th and 26th, June the 22d and 23d, July the 27th and 28th, August 24th and 25th. Should you get these dates confused, remember that the white teachers will be examined on the third Friday and Saturday of these months, Friday governing the examination, and the colored teachers will be examined on the fourth Friday and Saturday.

So offensive were the large hats, worn by the ladies in the cities, to the visitor of the theater, it became necessary for those pleasure seekers to invade the legislative halls and there have introduced, for the consideration of that body, a law prohibiting ladies from wearing their hats in the theater. This is certainly an excellent law for the anxious auditor in the theater hall, because the pleasure seeker's vision is often eclipsed by the innumerable plumes or the innumerable feathered flying animals placed on the hat of some wealthy lady, and by means of this law all have equal showing. How delightful it would be if this law were made effective in smaller towns, yes even to those attending the services at the sanctuary. This thought is suggested, not because the writer entertains any abhorrence for the large hats, for they add much to the beauty and attractiveness of the ladies, but because his vision was recently eclipsed when he was very anxious to use his optics.

Marriages.

Oscar Brown, Narrows, to Miss Laura B. Hale, Fordville. Date of marriage April 15.

J. R. Murphy, Fordville, to Miss Laura E. Oiler, Fordville. Date of marriage April 15.

Francis M. Haven, Flint Springs, to Miss Sarah Francis Daugherty, Flint Springs. Date of marriage April 19.

Mark Howard, Rockport, to Miss Ellen Morris, Rockport. Date of marriage April 10.

Fon Rogers, Hartford, to Miss Ida B. Brown, Centertown. Date of marriage April 17.

Oscar Balze, Magan, to Miss Beattie Wheeler, Dundee.

COOPER SCHOOL HOUSE, KY.

Annt Cinderella Cox is on the sick list.

Mr. Wm. Wise and family visited Mr. Rice Taylor, of near Beaver Dam, Sunday.

Miss Clyde Taylor spent Sunday at home.

Miss Logie Hocker, of near Central City, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Byron Taylor.

O. V. Wilson was at home Sunday. Mrs. Hannah Stevers, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Francis Taylor, of Russellville, for sometime is at home again.

Mrs. Sercy Taylor and Misses Hettie and Laura Coleman spent Thursday with Mrs. Dollie Stevens. S. B. F.

CENTRAL GROVE, KY.

April 16.—News is scarce in Central Grove this week, but will try to tell some of its happenings anyway.

Rev. D. J. K. Maddox preached at the Central Grove Baptist church Sunday at 11:30 a. m.

The spring school which is being taught at this place by Mrs. Alice Faught, is progressing nicely.

Mr. Chester Bishop, of Beaver Dam, visited his parents Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Marvin Miller and Albert Ralph, of Hartford, attended preaching at the Central Grove church Sunday.

Misses Edith and Electra Carson, of Hartford, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Carson Sunday.

Sunday School was organized at the Central Grove school house Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Quite a number of young folks of Centertown attended meeting Sunday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bishop, of McHenry were the guests of the family of Mr. J. M. Bishop Sunday.

ANGUS IN HERBA.

"A Single Fact Is worth a shipload of arguments." What shall be said, then, of thousands of facts? Every cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of this medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Miners and Operators Agree.

Decided Advance in Wages is Given the Working Men—'Tis McKinley Prosperity

The operators and miners came to a satisfactory agreement Wednesday at Central City and the strike is now at an end in this section of the country. The whistles of the innumerable mines in Western Kentucky will arouse the idle workmen from their slumbers on or about next Monday morning and the idle days of yesterday will have been changed into the usual activity seen about the coal mines. The peaceful solution of the trouble will be hailed with delight throughout the whole country. The miners are not to be seriously condemned for the strike because they were not sharing with their employers the present wave of prosperity in its full sense.

Strikes come invariably in times of greatest prosperity. They do not come when business stagnation pervades the country as in '96. As a result of the strike the day laborers have received a gain of 13 percent, and the miners received a raise to 75c per ton for picked coal on the screen basis. This is about 9 percent gain over former wages. That prosperity which has been dreamed of by the miner, and which he reads of daily in his newspaper is now a reality with himself.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Mr. E. M. Kimmel is visiting his parents at Ceralvo.

Miss Edith Carson spent Sunday with friends at Centertown.

Miss Artie Wilson visited her parents the latter part of last week.

Miss Lena Miller visited her parents at Dundee Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. D. P. Mesley is now at the bedside of his mother, near Magsin.

Mr. Albert Ralph spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. Marvin Miller, near town.

Messrs. Lon Carter, J. Carter and A. J. Wakeland visited friends and relatives near Centertown Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Annie Ford, Edna Griffin, Mrs. E. W. Ford and Mrs. A. F. Pate were pleasant callers at Ex. Wednesday morning.

Messrs. W. C. Bell, W. Payton, Will Griffin and Archie Lewis visited relatives and friends at Enos and Owensboro Saturday and Sunday.

STUDENT.

Agents on salary of \$15.00 per week and expenses; the greatest agent ever produced; every stock and poultry raised by it on sight. Hunters wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind. 29 1t

Decisions That do not Decide.

A queer feature about the decision of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in the case involving the Governorship of that State is the absence of any decision upon the real issue. The legal question in the case is, or ought to be, who was elected Governor of Kentucky—Taylor or Goebel? Any court decision, however able or elaborate, which omits a judgment on the real merits of the case before the people, is necessarily faulty. What the court did decide was that it has no power to review the act of a legislature sitting as a board to decide a contested election; that the general assembly has the power to go behind the returns, and that its decision is final. But the wrong of the Goebel law and the wrong ruthlessly perpetrated under that law constitute the real offense against the people and make Democratic self government a farce. There is a radical defect in the governmental organization of a State when the rights of the majority cannot be recognized and enforced.—Nashville Banner.

The Banner's statement as to what has really been decided by the Kentucky courts is correct. While Mr. Goebel was dying a number of legislators met in a hotel and voted that Goebel was Governor of Kentucky. What was really desirable was that the courts should decide whether Goebel was or was not elected Governor of Kentucky. The Court of Appeals declared that it could not go behind the action of the legislature, and if that were the position always taken by that court, we could appreciate the reluctance to overturn what the legislature had done. But Supreme Courts are rather fond of nullifying acts of the legislature. They do not hesitate to declare laws unconstitutional on the most trivial grounds. We have even known them, in effect, to declare clauses of the constitution unconstitutional. A case in point occurred in Tennessee. Our constitution gives the legislature the power by a certain vote to remove judges from office. A legislature complying with every requirement of the constitution on this point, following the provisions literally and absolutely, removed several judges from office, and our Supreme Court declared that this particular ac-

tion was void. Thus it will be seen that ordinarily Supreme Courts are not particularly solicitous about the prerogatives of legislatures.

The great danger in the Kentucky affair is that if the action of the legislature was legal, the verdict of the people can be overturned at any time, and they may be deprived of all their rights. In declaring Mr. Goebel elected, the legislature did not throw out any votes, did not specify what votes were tainted and did not declare in what way a candidate who lacked 2,500 votes of receiving a plurality could be elected. The certificates of the election commissioners declared Taylor elected by a plurality of 2,500. The members of the legislature virtually nullified, declared the election void, and then resolved that Goebel was Governor of Kentucky. If this sort of action is allowable under any law in Kentucky, it is questionable whether that law is in accord with the constitution of Kentucky and the constitution of the United States which guarantees to the people of each State a Republican form of government. If this sort of thing is legal, then gubernatorial elections might as well be turned over at once to the legislators, for the people are not in it.

In the Tennessee gubernatorial contest, no such course was pursued. Each party to the contest could attack the vote of any county, and the county in question was visited by a subcommittee of investigation, each side was represented by counsel, and the testimony was taken down and published. The reports stated how many votes were illegal at each polling place, and these only were thrown out and were thrown out mainly because of a proven failure to pay poll tax or give legal evidence thereof. When all the testimony had been gathered and printed, the case was first submitted to the general committee and was argued for days by the attorneys. Then it was laid before the legislature where it was argued by the members, and finally the report of the committee was voted upon and adopted. There were a good many Democrats who questioned the propriety of the Turney Evans contest, even though there might be good legal evidence that several thousand illegal votes were cast. But if the investigating committee, after hearing a lot of trivial evidence about people being frightened away from the polls by soldiers called out four hours after the polls had been closed, had made a general report that Turney was elected, and the legislators had without hearing any evidence or any argument declared Turney elected, there is no telling what would have happened in Tennessee.

The misfortune about the Kentucky court decisions is that none of them brings any evidence to show that Goebel was elected. The important matter is totally ignored. It is simply declared that the action of the legislature is final and that the records of the general assembly whether true or false are not reviewable. Mr. Beckham becomes Governor simply because the legislature voted that Mr. Goebel was Governor. If there is no way to right a wrong of this kind—assuming that it is a wrong—then the election of a Governor of Kentucky is evidently in the hands of a partisan majority in the general assembly. Such party success as that recently achieved in the Kentucky courts may bring a temporary advantage, but it is questionable whether it pays in the long run. The Democratic party in Kentucky would have been infinitely better off today, if it had acted with moderation, and had permitted the Republican party to reap the assassination whirlwind.—Commercial Appeal.

A NOTED TAMMANY LEADER'S WORDS ABOUT PERUNA, THE IDEAL SPRING REMEDY.



CONGRESSMAN AMOS J. CUMMINGS, OF NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 11th, 1898.
Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—Peruna is good for catarrh. I have tried it and know it. It relieved me immensely on my trip to Cuba, and I always have a bottle in reserve. Since my return I have not suffered from catarrh, but if I do I shall use Peruna again. Meantime you might send me another bottle.

Yours, Amos J. Cummings, M. C.
Hon. W. G. Llenahan, a prominent politician of Moscow, Idaho, and a clerk

best dollar's worth I ever bought. My wife has used your remedies with gratifying results.

Miss Ella Bough, of Gettysburg, Pa., in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says: "I have used Peruna and have found it to be a valuable and satisfactory remedy. I have taken one bottle of your valuable remedy and all my symptoms have disappeared. I am strong and healthy and cannot recommend your remedies too highly to all afflicted mankind." Ella Bough.
Address in care of Ida Bough, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Register United States Treasury.
Hon. J. M. Lyona, Register United States Treasury, says in speaking of Peruna: "I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affection of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy equal to Peruna."

Mayor of Grand Rapids.
Hon. George G. Steketee, ex-Mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich., in a recent letter says:

Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—I have used Peruna for catarrh of the stomach, and after the use of one bottle I felt very much relieved. I had suffered for months before I heard of Peruna and at the solicitation of a friend I was persuaded to use it and I feel very grateful. To those who are suffering with catarrh I respectfully recommend Peruna. Very respectfully yours, W. G. Llenahan.
J. H. Stuart, of Enslin, Texas, says: "I have purchased one bottle of Peruna, and it was used by myself and wife as a spring medicine. I consider it the

Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—I desire to congratulate you on your well merited success with Peruna. It is highly spoken of by those who have used it as a remedy for catarrh and liver troubles. As a tonic and invigorator it is of high merit, and it pleases me always to speak well of it as it deserves praise.
Respectfully, George G. Steketee.
Peruna is an ideal spring remedy. It strengthens, quicks, it restores appetite, helps digestion, and builds up weak nerves. For free book address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION

It is absolutely necessary to the young man or young woman who would win success in life. This book equaled it is of first importance to get your training at the school that stands in the very front rank.

The Bryant & Stratton Business College, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

BOOK-KEEPING, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND.

FIELD & SON, SOLE PROPRIETORS, TRANSFER LINE, BETWEEN HARTFORD AND BEAVER DAM, HARTFORD, KY.

A FAST AND EASY RIDE IN THE MOST COMFORTABLE VEHICLES. YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY. A Dictionary of ENGLISH, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc. GET THE BEST. What better investment could be made than in a copy of the International? This royal quarto volume is a vast storehouse of valuable information arranged in a convenient form for hand, eye, and mind. It is more widely used as a standard authority than any other dictionary in the world. It should be in every household. Also Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with a Scottish Glossary, etc. "First class in quality, second class in price." G. & C. MERIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Hartford Telephone and Exchange Company.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE. Talk being cheap and necessary, you should patronize home folks where you can buy your own lines and be in talking distance with the whole county and business points generally by only paying a reasonable rent to the Hartford Telephone and Exchange Co., or they will be at the whole expense if you say. Call on A. E. Pate, Hartford, Ky., for particulars. We connect with all Independent Companies.

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Did You Know? That if you would save your Laundry for Lynnen Williams, who is agent for the Largest and Best Laundry in the South, that your Laundry will always look up-to-date. Shipped on Tuesday and returns on Thursday. Laundry called for and delivered promptly. Office in the Stager Office, Telephone, Nos. 46 or 22.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS, SOLD BY D. L. D. Sanderfur, Beaver Dam, Ky.

Operating exchanges and toll lines in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee and connected by its Long Distance line with all principal points in thirty five States and Territories, is establishing an exchange to secure subscribers in Hartford, Beaver Dam, Reader, McHenry, Centertown and the surrounding country.

They wish to make their service as comprehensive and valuable as possible and make a specialty of furnishing service to parties living in the country within a reasonable distance of the exchange.

Rates and other information may be obtained at the exchange, over Williams' Drug Store, Hartford, Ky.

